THE CHINESE BILL VETOED

Continued from First Page. to point out some other features of the present act which in my opinion can be medified to advan-

to point out some other features of the present act which in my opinion can be modified to advantage.

The classes of Chinese who still enjoy the protection of the Burlingame Treaty are entitled to the privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nation. We have treaties with many powers which permit their citizens and subjects to resi le within the United States and carry on business under the same laws and regulations which are enforced against citizens of the United States. I think it may be doubted whether provisions requiring personal registration and the taking out of passports, which are not imposed upon natives, can be required of Chinese. Without expressing an opinion on that point, I may invite the attention of Congress to the fact that the system of personal registration and passports is undemocratic and hostile to the spirit of our institutions. I doubt the wisdom of putting an entering wedge of this kind into our laws. A nation like the United States, jealous of the liberties of its citizens, may well hesitate before it incorporates into its polity a system which is fast disappearing in Europe before the progress of liberal institutions. A wide experience has shown how futile such precautions are, and how easily passports may be borrowed, exchanged, or even forged by persons interested to do so. If it is nevertheless thought that a passport is the most convenient way for identifying the Chinese entitled to the protection of the Burlingame Treaty, it may still be doubted whether they ought to be required to register. It is certaminy our duty under the Burlingame Treaty to make their stay in the United States in the operation of general laws apon them as nearly like that of our own citizens as we can consistently with our right to shut out the laborers. No good purpose is served in requiring them to register.

My attention has been called by the Chinese Min-

then to register.

My attention has been called by the Chinese Minister to the fact that the bill as it stands makes no provision for the transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries.

I think that this point may well claim the attention of Congress in legislating on this subject.

THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE. I have said that good faith requires us to suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers for a less period than twenty years. I now add that good policy points in the same direction.

Our intercourse with China is of recent date. Our first treaty with that power is not yet forty years old. It is only since we acquired California, and established a great seat of commerce on the Pacific, that we may be said to have broken down the barriers which fenced in that ancient monarchy. The Burlingame Freaty naturally followed. Under the spirit which inspired it many Chinese laborers came to the United States. No one can say that the country has not profited by their work. They were largely instrumental in constructing the railways which counect the Atlantic with the Pacific. The States of the Pacific slope are full of evidences of their industry. Enterprises profitable alike to the capitalist and to the laborer of Cancasian origin would have been dormant but for them. A time has now come when it is supposed they are not needed, and when it is thought by Congress and by those most acquainted with the subject that it is best to try to get along without them. There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the laborers of our own race. In making the proposed experiment it may be the part of wisdom as well as of good faith to fix the length of the experimental period with reference to this tact.

Experience has shown that the trade of the East is the key to National wealth and influence. The opening of China to the commerce of the whole world has benefited no part of it more than the States of our own Pacific slope. The State of California, and its great maritime port especially, have reaped enormous advantages from this source. Blessed with an exceptional climate, enjoying an unrivalled harbor, with the riches of a great agricultural and mining State in its rear, and the wealth of the whole Union pouring into it over its lines of railway, San Francisco has before it an incalculable future if our triendly and amicable relations with Asia remain undisturbed. It needs no argament to about the states of original parts of Our interesurse with China is of recent date. Our

Asia remain undisturbed. It needs no argument to show that the policy which we now propose to adopt must have a direct tendency to repei Oriental nations from us and to drive their trade and commerce into more friendly hands. It may be that the great and paramount interest of protecting our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in a permanent adoption of this policy. But it is wiser in the first place to make a shorter experiment with a the first place to make a shorler experiment with a view hereafter of maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience may commend. I transmit herewith copies of the papers relating to the recent treaty with China which accompanied the confidential message of President Hayes to the Senate of the 10th of January, 1881, and also a copy of a memorandum respecting the act herewith returned, which was handed to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister in Washington. Chester A. Authur, Executive Mansion, Washington, April 4, 1882.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM. First-The time fixed in the bill, namely twenty years, is "unreasonable." The language of Article that "laborers" shall not be absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, and that the "suspension shall be reasonable," as well as the pegotiations, indicate that a brief period was intended. The total prohibition of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States for twenty years would, in my opinion, be unreas and a violation of the meaning and intent of the

sand a violation of the meaning and these of the second—The inclusion of "skilled labor" in the bill is an addition to the words and interest of the treaty. It will operate with harshness upon a class of Chinese merchants entitled to admission to the United States under the terms of the treaty. The shoe merchants and cigar merchants of China manufacture the goods they sell at their places of business, and to shuf out the "skilled labor" they need would practically shuf them out as well, since it would prevent them from carrying on their business in this country. The laundryman, who keeps his shop and has a small capital with which to prosecute his trade, cannot in any sense be included in distribution of the class of "laborers": and the merchant tailor comes in the same category.

Third—The clauses of the bill relating to registra-

Thera—The clauses of the bill relating to registra-tion and passports are a vexatious discrimination against Chinese residents and immigrants, when Article II. provides explicitly that they shall be en-titled to all the privileges conceded to the subjects of the most favored nation. The execution or these provisions of the bill will cause irritation, and in case of the loss of the passport or certificate of reg-istration, Chinese residents entitled to remain may be togally expelled from the country.

istration, Chinese residents entitled to remain may be foreibly expelled from the country. Fourth—If the bill becomes a law it will leave the impression in China that its Government strangely misunderstood the character of the treaty, or that the Congress has violated some of its provisions, and this will tend to prejudice the intelligent classes against the United States Government and people, whom they now greatly admire and respect.

against the United States Government and people, whom they now greatly admire and respect.

Fifth—There is no provision in the bill for the transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. Large numbers of Chinese live in Cuba, Peru and other countries, who cannot return home without crossing the territory of the United States or touching at San Francisco. To deny this privilege, it seems to me, is in violation of international law and the comity of nations, and if the bill becomes a law it will, in this respect, result in great hardship to many thousands of innocent Chinese in foreign countries.

SPRING FLOWERS ON EXHIBITION.

The rooms of the Horticultural Society were rather more than comfortably filled yesterday afternoon with visitors and flowers. That it was a spring exhibition was evident by the bloom of the carly flowering, hardy plants which Woolson & Co. had sent down from Passaic, N. J. Here were violets and wind flowers, rock cress and spring beauty, primroses and bluets, in all about seventy varieties of the singularly delicate forms and tints which characterize the wild flowers of April. Among native flowers were the common bird's foot violet and two rarer forms, one pure white and another the variety bicolor, almost equalling the pansy in its distinct markings; the low growing phloxes, amena and septems, liver leaf Claytonia and many more. The brilliant anemone fulgens and the pasque flower were from Southern Europe. The chiomodoxa, or "glory of the snow," a fragile purple and white liliaceous plant, is a new comer from the Caucasus. A half-dozen ferns from California, never exhibited before, were here; among them the so-called lace-fern, of the most delicate texture, and with a dash of gold in the green of its folds. Clematis Baldwini, from Florida; Greig's tailip, and narcissus Moschatus, or sulphur trumpet, were other noteworthy species of this most attractive collection.

In contrast to this modest bloom was a table filled with surerb tropical orchids, showing all the rich early flowering, hardy plants which Woolson &

were other noteworthy species of this most attractive collection.

In contrast to this modest bloom was a table filled with superb tropical orchids, showing all the rich colors and grotesque forms of this most aristocrafte order of the floral kingdom. In Hallock & Thorpe's exceptionally fine collection of cut flowers, which took the first prize, the most interesting specimen was the Freesia refracta, a white flower of the iris family with the fragrance of violets and cowslips. Among the roses John Henderson's collection of twenty-four distinct varieties of hybrid perpetuals deserves mention. The Variety Baroness Rothschild, with its pale pink int and perfect form, was the most beautiful of these. One of the most striking objects in the room was the tall spike of bright scarlet flowers of a variety of banana—musa coccinea. Of lifies, amaryllis and pansies there was a full display, and an immense bank of cinerarias, ranging from deep purple through all the shades of blue and pink to pure white, covered an entire table.

John Thorpe read a paper on heating greenhouses with steam, which drew out an animated discustion. The principal prizes were taken by R. H. Rathbun, of South Amboy; L. H. Meyer, of Staten Island; Isaac Buchanan, James Tapim, Woolson &

Co., Hallock & Thorpe, and Ernest Asmus, of West AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

MADAME PATTIS DEPARTURE.

BIDDING GOOD-BYE TO AMERICA. AN INFORMAL RECEPTION ON THE STEAMER-AC-COMPANIED BY A NUMBER OF FRIENDS AS FAR AS QUARANTINE.

Madame Adelina Patti sailed for Europe yesterday afternoon on the Guion steamship Arizona, which left her dock at 5 o'clock. Madame Patti left her rooms at the Windsor Hotel in time to reach the vessel at half-past 3. To a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked if she was glad to leave America,

"No. I'm not glad-I'm sorry to go-more sorry than I supposed I would be, I have such dear friends here, and my trip has been so much pleasanter and more successful than I anticipated."

" May your friends here hope to see and hear you again next season ?"

"Ah! That is not fully settled yet-about hear ing me, I mean; but I shall certainly return next year to visit my friends in this country, if not to sing.

"You have had several offers, have you not, to return to America ?"

"Yes, six. Three of them were from Mr. Mapleson, Mr. Haines and Mr. Abbey. The matter cannot be decided till I reach home. Mr. Mapleson is not a business man, and I do not want to make any arrangement with him. He is a bad lot. Mr. Abbey is an excellent manager and a perfect gentleman I would rather sing under his management than

is an excellent manager and a perfect gentleman. I would rather sing under his management than anyone in this country."

"How have you enjoyed your travels in America?"

"Everything is much changed, of course, and very interesting, but it has been very fatigring. I'm tired out and feel the need of rest. There has been one thing which has annoyed me very much, and that is the manner in which some newspapers have misrepresented me. I don't like to speak of it, but some of them have been very unjust."

Madame Patti held an informal reception from the time she reached the steamship until its departure. Her staterooms, Nos. 121 and 122, on the star board side, and very nearly amidships, were filled with packages, floral tributes and friends. She divided her time between her staterooms, the main saloon and the upper deck, but wherever she went she was surrounded with a small crowd, each member of which had something pleasant to say. Madame Patti was dressed in a perfectly plain suit and cloak of dark blue, with a fur cap trimmed with dark brown ribbons, in which nestled the head of a bird of paradise. Her ear-rings were solitaire diamonds as large as peas. Nicolini wore dark plaid trousers, a thick diagonal sack coat and a soft black hat. The two long tables in the main saloon were covered with flowers, among which were a large cushion of roses, with "Bon Voyage" in violets, from Napoleon J. Haines, jr.: a large standing anchor, from Henry E. Abbey; a lyre, from A. J. Dam, jr.; and a basket of roses from the Windsor Hotel.

"Has every arrangement been made for your comfort!" asked someone of Madame Patti.

"Oh, yes. Of course Pin tired, and already I have a cold, but I've put cotton in my ears and I'm eatitely not!"

When asked her plans for the immediate future, Madame Patti saud that she should go directly to her home at Craig y-nos Castle, Ystradgynlais, South Wales, where she should rest till she had to begin her London engagement for Gye, on May 15. When the final leave-taking came Madame Patti effusively kissed

cried in earnest. When the Arizona started the end of the pier was a mass of waving handkerchiefs as long as the figure of Madame Patti was distin-The revenue cutter Washington accompanied the

deal. inasmuch as he would have been the teamship as far as Lupper Quarantine, where cheers were given and handkerchiefs waved. On board the Washington were General Graham, Surveyor of the Port, and Mrs. Graham, Henry E. Abbey, W.W. Fillotson, Alderman John B. Schoeffel, of Boston: Napoleon J. Haines, jr., A. J. Dam, jr., Sheridan Shook, E. G. Gilmore, Signor Salvati, Charles H. Matthews, Dr. Charles Phelps, William H. Guion, E. H. Depew and Signor F. d'Auria, Mr. Abbey said that the engagement of Patti had been more successful than he anticipated. She had made thirty-eight appearances in America, of which thrity-tirree had been under his management. Madanse Patti, he said, had cleared not less than \$175,000 from her trip of which he had paid her over \$150,000. Should she return next season he had reason to believe that it would be under his management; there was some doubt of her returning, however, because she was the only operatic star living who could make as much money in Europe as she could in America. Napoleon J. Haines, jr., when asked as to the terms of the ofter he had made Madame Patti, said: "I agreed to pay her what would equal \$4,500 a might, including all expenses, or \$9,000 a week for two appearances a week for a season of from thirty to fitty perform ances. To-day I have cabled Valera in London not to close any contract with Carl Rosa until Madanne Patti reaches home: for in case Patti, should accept my offer, I should want Valera, whom I consider will yet rank as a second Patti, to sing on alternate nights with Patti."

Washington, April 4.—A bill was passed by the Senate to-day opening up to settlement a portion of Colorado about twice the size of Massachusetts. It was introduced by Senator Hill, of Colorado. The land is that recently vacated by the Uncompahyre and White River Utes, about twelve million acres in extent. It is the mountain region of the State, but contains a great number of fertile valleys. Since the Utes were removed many settlers have entered and established themselves upon

OFPOSING THE WATER BILL.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., April 4 .- A delegation appeared before the Governor to-day to urge action upon Assembly bill No. 190, the General Water bill, passed by the late Legislature and now awaiting his approval or rejection. The bill has been before the Legislature twice and has been rejected each time. Heretofore the objection raised against the bill has been that it might permit the corporators to sell the waters of the Passale valley to the citizens of New-York. This year the onposition has taken wider ground, claiming that th water is the natural inheritance and inalicable right of the people and cannot be taken from them by legislative enactment, except by the grossest wrong. Senator Stainsby, and most of the Assembly men of E sex County, the Newark Aqueduct Board and several citizens were present against the bill, while Judge Hopper, of Paterson, represented its advocates. Judge Hop per opened the argument. He claimed that the bill would give Newark, Paterson and Jersey City the opportunity of securing a supply of pure and wholesome water such as they would never seeme by any other means. The watershed from which it was proposed to take the sup-ply if the bill became a law was three times as large as that of the Croton Valley, and would provide that of the Croton Valley, and would provide 184,000,000 gailons a day without interfering with the natural flow. This would be sufficient for all Northern New-Jersey for at least twenty-five years to come. The need of a proper supply was urgent. William B. Guild, counsel of the Newark Aqueduct Board, argued at length against the bill. He said that the measure was wanted only for the Society for Establishing Useful Magnifactures of Paterson, a corporation created in 1791, waich aready held a large part of the Passalo watershed and which needed only this bill to become a girantic monopoly. While the bill purported to be for the benefit of the cities and towns of New-Jersey it was really its intention to surrender to seven unknown individuals a vast property, which was actually the linherent right of the people.

The act would give to the proposed corporation a monopoly of every drop of water in New-Jersey and place beyond the reach of the unincipalities the power of ever obtaining a water supply except by paying tribute to it. Andrew Alright, William A. Righter, Assemblyman Young and John M. Phillips siso made afrom the papeal in its favor. Governor Ludiow reserved his decision, but is expected to veto the bill.

The failure of the Assembly to pass the bill for the payment of the incidental expenses of the Legislature has caused some suffering. A number of the employes have, however, been provided for by the generosity of the Senators and a few of the saained officials.

Joseph Knorr, of Newark, has been appointed to translate the laws into the Gorman language.

A. M. Rey nolds to day took charge of the office of Com-184,000,000 gallons a day without interfering with the

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S LIABILITIES.

CINCINNATI, April 4 .- In the Hamilton County District Court to-day the case of J. B. Mannix, assignee of Archbishop Purcell, against the holders of the church property came up on his application for an order to sell the property to pay the debts of the Archbishop. The debts aggregate \$4,000,000, and the property is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. Judge Hoadley, for the assignce, said the line of argument would be that the debts were the Archbishon's and that property held in his name is legally liable for the debts. The chies point of controversy would relate to the nature of the title by which the Archbishop held the churches of the diocese, and it would involve examination of the Canon law to determine the relation of the hierarchy to property held by the Church. He further said the duty of the diocese was to pay the debts of the

T. D. Lincoln, who made a representative statement for the dozen or more lawyers representing the defence, said that they should claim that, as to most of this property, the Archbishop held the mere relation of trustee—ship; that the congregations baid for their church property, but by the rules of the Church the title was vested in the Archbishop. In many cases bonds had been given and these must be met before any other claim could come in.

come in.

The testimony will be voluminous and will relate principally to the nature of the title to about sixty pieces of real estate situated in twenty or more counties in Ohio. "What do you think of my new bonnet?" said Mrs. Spicer. "Too much poke for a shilling," said Seth; but he will change his mind when the bill comes in.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE DEFERRED CABINET NOMINATIONS.

THE DEFINITE CABINET AUSTRALIUMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Now that the Cabinet debates upon the Chinese bill are over it is believed that the long deferred nominations of Messrs. Teller and Chandler will be sent in. An intimate friend of the President said to-day that the nomina-

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Owing to the absence of Representative Miller, the member of the committee having charge of the subject, the House Committee on Elections did not vote on the Mackey-O'Connor case to-day, but will do so to-morrow. By a vote of ten to two the committee decided to report a resolution to seat Mr. Lynch, the contestant from the "Shoestring" District of Mississippi, in place of Mr. Chalmers, who was awarded the seat pending an investigation. All the Republican members of the committee voted for the resolution, as also did Mr. Jones, of Texas, who is politically classed as a Messrs, Paul (Readjuster) and Davis, National." of Missouri (Democrat), were excused from voting. they not having found time to examine the testimony and printed arguments in the case, Mr. Beltzhoover, the other Democratic member, was absent.

Chairman Calkins says that as soon as the Tariff Commission bill has been disposed of he shall insist on the consideration of some of the contested election cases. The committee is well along with its work, and will probably have every case except one disposed of by the first of May. In the last three disposed of by the first of May. In the last three Congresses there was loud and just complaint against the Democratic majority on account of the tardiness of the Elections Committee in reporting, and of the House itself in disposing of the election contests. The present committee is anxious that there shall be no reason for such complaints against the present Congress, and stremous efforts will therefore be made to secure action by the House at this session upon all the contested cases.

URGING PIERCE'S CONFIRMATION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Senator Lapham and Congressman Crowley argued before the Senate Finance Committee to-day for the confirmation of Mr. Pierce as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Rochester District. Collector Van Horn was present. It was claimed that President Garfield had promised to make the charge. Mr. Van Horn asserted that while this was true, the promise was obtained on the plea that the appointment of a soldier in that district was necessary to atone for past failures to recognize the soldiers, and that when the President learned all the facts he withdrew the promise in the presence of a member of his Cabinet and several other prominent Republicans. It was represented to the committee that Congress-man Van Voorhis, who favored Major Sill's appointment, was in favor of the removal in common with the other Congressmen from the district. As the situation now is, Mr. Van Voorlus is understood to be opposed to Mr. Pierce's confirmation and has asked a hearing before the committee. No action

THE PERUVIAN COMPANY INVESTIGATION. (BY TRUBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Committee on

Foreign Relations will meet to-merrow morning,

when it is expected that Mr. Shipherd, who has recovered from his illness, will appear and continue his testimony. The death of Minister II urlbut will necessarily circumscribe the investigation a good deal, inasmuch as he would have been the most important witness next to Mr.

Utes were removed many settlers have entered and established themselves upon farms to which, howestablished themselves upon farms to which, how-ever, they have not been able to secure titles. It is probable that mines have been discovered, but their locality has not been made public because titles are not obtainable under the present laws. Several small villages have already been established and it is expected that the new country will fill up-rapidly as soon as the land is formally declared available for entry.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE WALLACE.

INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 4.-The President told a New-York Congressman who called upon him in behalf of a candidate for Judge Wallace's place as District Judge that he had offered it to Alfred C. Coxe, of Utica, the offer being conditional upon Judge Wallace's confirmation as Circuit Judge. The principal candidates, besides Mr. Coxe, are State Senator Thomas of Norwich, Benjamin H. Williams of Buffalo, and Martin W. Cooke of Rochester. It is stated by a friend of the President that the recommendations of Mr. Coxe by the profession and busi-ness men have been in the ratio of five to one for any of the other candidates. Mr. Coxe is well known as Mr. Conkling's nephew.

A CALL FOR BONDS.

Washington, April 4.-The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the 112th call for the redemption of bonds of the loan of July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued at 312 per cent from July 1, 1881. The call is for \$15,000,000, and the principal and ac day of June next, and the interest will cease on that

The following are the numbers of the bonds: \$50-No. 2.251 to No. 2.465, both inclusive, \$100-No. 15,701 to No. 17,759, both inclusive, \$500-No. 11,101 to No. 11,260, both inclusive, \$5,000-No. 17,101 to No. 53,950, both inclusive, \$5,000-No. 17,101 to No. 38,950, both inclusive, \$10,000-No. 36,671 to No. 38,810, both inclusive, Total, \$15,000,000.

At the close of business to-day United States bonds had een redeemed at the Treasury as follows:

Under the 105th call \$19.687,950 Under the 106th call 18,415,550 Under the 107th call 15,569,800

THE CASE OF SERGEANT MASON. Washington, April 4 .- At the Cabinet meetng to-day the case of Sergeant Mason was taken up, and the conclusion was reached that the President would take no action in the case until the question pending in the United States Supreme Court bearing upon the legality of Mason's imprisonment is decided. The Secretary of War made a report on the case, in which it is under stood he sustains the views advanced by Judge-Advocate-General Swaim that the sentence of the court-martial is

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill to incorporate the Maritimo Canal Com-pany of Nicaragua was reported favorably with amendment from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill for a public building at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was reported favorably from the Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. Conger was granted leave of absence to visit his mother, who is dangerously ill in Illinois. The bill granting the right of way through the Choctaw Indian country to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company was discussed and went over without action. The House bill to admit, free of duty, articles intended for exhibition at the coming exposition at Denver was passed. This same bill was also passed in the House. In the House the Senate bill was passed for the sale of the military barracks at Savannah, Ga., and a bill to modify the postal order system was reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In the Committee of the Whole the House considered the Army Ap propriation bill. An amendment was adopted providing propriation oill. An amendment was adopted providing that in computing the length of service for additional pay, the time of service on the retired list shall in no casee be computed, nor shall any additional pay be allowed for such service. The compulsory retirement clause of the bill gave rise to discussion. By a vote of 62 to 17 it was finally decided to insert a provise that whenever an officer has served thirty-five years, either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he makes

application to the President, be placed upon the retired list. If he has served for forty years, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be placed on the retired list. An attempt to except the General, Lieutenant-General and prevent Major-Generals of the Army was defeated, An amendment was also adopted providing that any supernumerary officer may be honorably discharged at bit own request with the receipt of one year's pay and allowances for every five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowance.

Without further action the committee rose and the REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 4.-The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the New-York Congressmen to prepare a bill to regulate immigration has completed its labors, and the bill, which is mainly the work of Messrs. Van Voorhis and A. S. Hewitt, will be offered in the House next Thursday. It meets the approval of all the New-York Representa-tives and Senators, and will receive their earnest support in Congress. The bill provides that there shall be levied a duty of 50 cents for each passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the Immigrant Fund, and shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expenses of regulating immigra-tion under this act, and for the care of immigrants arrivtion dimer this act, and for the east of the relief of sing in the United States; for the return to such as are in distress; for the return to the countries whence they came of criminals, lunatics and paupers, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable

of executing the provisions of the act and of having su-pervision over the subject of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter States, and for that purpose he shall have power to eater into contracts with such State commission, board or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers, so designated, med public aid under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers, so designated, to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such Commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of, and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lumatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind, malmed or infirm person, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, or any persons who, from any attending circumstances are likely to become a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such personshall not be permitted to land.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and emigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the emigration laws of the United States, and he shall prescribe all forms, bends, entries and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act. All foreign coaviets or accused persons suffering from mental alemation in the United States shall be sent back by the United States to the nations to which they belong and whence they came. The expense of such return, in the first instance, shall be paid out of the emigrant fund enacted by this act.

PROPOSED BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Washington, April 4.-A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of Representatives Humphrey, McCoid and Manning is busily engaged in framing a bankruptcy bill, and the members hope to be able to report a comprehensive measure to the full committee within two weeks. The sub-committ ee has examined the Lowell and Prescott bills, and has under consideration the propriety of framing a bill which will contain the following new features not em braced in any of the pending bills on the subject :

braced in any of the pending bills on the subject:

First—That if the creditors petition to throw a debtor into bankruptcy they shall give security, and the debtor may defend against the petition, and the issue may be tried by jury. If the case is found for the debtor, the same jury shall assess the damages which he has sustained by reason of the proceeding.

Second—That the debtor shall not be arrested as under the old law, but that the creditors must, by affidavit, apply to a court to oblige the debtor to show cause why he should not remain within the State, and in case of his fallare to appear a warrant shall be issued for his arrest for contempt of court.

Third—That a commissioner in bankruptcy shall be appointed instead of a registrar, who shall be ex-officio trustee in all cases where the value of the estate is less than \$1,000 and where the creditors do not apply for

trustees.
Fourth—That the fees of the registrars shall be abolished, and the commissioners shall receive fixed salaries.
Another section of the new bill will provide that trustees may bring action in any State Court to collect the debt due the estate, and that if they bring action for less than \$200 in the United States Courts, they shall recover ne costs beyond what they might have recovered had they brought the case before a justice's court.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Washington, April 4.-The House Committee on Public Lands met to-day and decided to report to the House with a favorable recommendation a bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs this afternoon lirected that the resolution previously adopted, recommending the completion of unlinished monitors and an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the purpose, be reported to the House to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, together with the report of the

tec on Appropriations, together with the report of the sub-committee on the subject. The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had under consideration the subject of reducing the rate of letter postage, and heard arguments in favor of a reduction. The committee also authorized a favorable report to be made to the House upon Representative Shedley's bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to purchase and adopt the Leavitt stamp-cancelling and postmarking machine.

The House Committee on Territories, who have had under consideration a bill to organize a judicial district in southeastern Alaska, to-day recommitted the bill to the sub-committee (who had reported favorably upon it) with instructions to prepare a bill providing a civi form government for the entire Territory, omitting the section which provides for a delegate in Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, April 4.-The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:
John J. Piatt, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United
States at Cork; D. B. Searls, to be United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota; Benjamin F. Simpson, to be United States Marshal for Kansas.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 4, 1882.

George W. Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law and cour si, who has been here some days, is reported this after non to be seriously ill. The President has recognized John Joseph Kirby as

Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Darien, Ga., and Paul Rouxel as Vice-Consul of France at Baltimore. The Controller of the Currency has authorized the tock Growers' National Bank of Wyoming Territory to begin business with a capital of \$200,000; and the First National Bank of Superior, Wisconsin, with a capital of

The total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during Febru ary, 1882, were \$2,680,861, and during Pebruary, 1881, \$2,524,055. For the eight months ended February 28, 1882, \$34,453,551, and for the same period the preceding year, \$25,363,391.

The Gautemalan Minister, Don Lorenzo Montufar, was

formally presented to the President to-lay by Secretary Freinghuysen. Dr. Montufar has represented nearly all of the Central American Republics near the different Governments of Europe, and was Minister of Salvador to the United States during President Lincoln's adminis Secretary Prelinghuysen has forwarded a communica-

tion to the President, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 31, stating that on the 2d inst. information was received by the De partment of State that all the American citizens held as prisoners in Ireland had been released except three; and since that date the further information has reached him that O'Conner, Hart, Waish, Dalton and White are now in prison." The negotiations are still being con-ducted, with a riew to the release of the remaining pris-oners, and the lope is entertained that a result will be reached satisfactory and honorable alike to both Governments.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S WILL.

Boston, April 4 .- The will of Henry W. Longfellow makes no public bequests, and after several small sums given to relatives it gives the rest of his property to his children. Richard N. Dana, jr., the executor named in the will, being dead, the poet's sor Earnest will be made administrator.

Good Boy!-Conscientions Newsvender, who has been dispatched with all speed to the refreshment room by a famishing passenger to fetch a penny roll bribed with an additional penny to get one for himsel (to famishing passenger): "Please, sir, here's your penny; there was only one left."

"How are you getting along?" asked widow of her late husband, who appeared to her at mid-night as a ghost. Ghost: "Very well indeed—much better than during my twenty years' married life on earth." Widow deligated): "Then you are in heaven t" "Oh, no."—[Friegendo Blatter.

THE COURTS.

TEN MILLIONS SAVED TO THE CITY. The decisions made by the United States Supreme Court on Monday in the cases of the National Albany Exchange Bank against Hills, Receiver of Taxes. and of Stanley against the Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, are of especial importance to the City of New-York. It is estimated that these decisions have saved this city alone not less than \$10,000,000 that otherwise would have been recovered back by stockholders in the National banks, who claimed tha they have been illegally taxed upon their stock. The Court of Appeals of this State decided in the case of the People against Dolan (36 N. Y. 59), that a stockholder in a National bank was not entitled to have his debts delucted from the valuation of his shares, although such a deduction was made to individuals assessed on accounof other personal property. This decision was rendered in the year 1867, and was followed by the Tax Commissioners in this city up to the year 1879. It was decided in the case of the People against Weaver, by the United States Supreme Court, in the early part of 1880, that the statute of 1866, which provided for the assessment of bank shares in this State, as so construed by the Court of Appeals, conflicted with the Act of Congress, which permitted shares in

National banks to be assessed and taxed in the different States where the banks were situated. In consequence of this decision the Tax Commissioners allowed such do-ductions to such shareholders in the year 1880. But, despite this fact, most of the National and State banks in the City of New-York began certiorari proceedings in the Supreme Court to set aside the assessments of their shareholders for that year. The taxes imposed in that year amounted to about \$1,500,000. The Corporation Counsel made a motion before the General Term to quash the certioraris, but after the eases had been lace, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, rendered a decision in the case of had been tried before him, holding that the Act of 1866, under which shares in State and Act of 1866, under which shares in State and National banks were assessed, was wholly void, and that no valid assessment whatever of such shares could be made thereunder in this State. Immediately after this decision was announced the banks discontinued the cortionari proceedings which had been argued before the General Term, and brought smits in the United States Circuit Court for this district to set aside all assessments of shares in National and State banks for 1880, and in these actions they obtained temporary injunctions, restraining the Receiver of Taxes from collecting the tax imposed on such shares. Subsequently Stanley, who was the assignee of shareholders in the Supervisors of Albany to recover the taxes imposed upon such shareholders during several years. This case was also heard before Judge Wallace, who held that the action could be mintained, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for about \$50,000. From the decree in the equity suit mentioned, perpetually restraining the Receiver of Taxes in Albany from collecting the taxes for a particular year, and from such judgment for \$60,000 for back taxes, appeals were taken to the United States Supreme Court, and the cases were subsequently advanced upon the calcular, and were heard before that Court in January last.

In the meantime answers were interposed by Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, in the suits brought

Court, and the cases were subsequently advanced upon the calendar, and were heard before that Court in January Last.

In the meantime answers were interposed by Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, in the suits brought in the United States Court to restrain the collection of the \$1,500,000 levied in New-York in 1880. Mr. Whitney having ascertained that the Albany cases had been advanced on the calendar, retained Wheeler H. Peckham, one of the counsel in the Albany cases, to represent the City of New-York upon the argument of the Albany cases. Liaborate briefs were prepared in behalf of the City of Albany and the City of New-York, and the cases were argued at great length. The Supreme Court has now reversed the decision of Judge Wallace in both cases.

A FRIEND OF MR. HINMAN HEARD.

The reading of testimony was continued yesterday in the Hinman-Hare libel suit. The Rev. Joseph S. Cook, a friend of Mr. Hinman, in his deposition related a conversation with Bashop Hare in which the question of Mr. Himman's expuision from the Indian country was alluded to; Bishop Hare said that he had asked the Indian Commissioner for an order for Mr. Hinman's removal. The Commissioner gave him the order and he had it then in his travelling bag. Mr. Cook was one of the Bishop's standing committee; the committee, he said, had never been consulted by Bishop Hare in regard to his action against Mr. Hinman. Mr. Cook had called upon the Bishop to see if the difficulty between him and Mr. Himman could not be arranged in some way. The Bishop said he had made his decision and it was final. Bishop hare disclaimed any nuffectoward Mr. Himman. Mr. Cook said he was not aware that Mr. Himman's name was a by-word and his reputation infamous; had such been the case he would probably have known it.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United

No. 235-The Amoskeag National Bank agt the Town of Ottawa, and No. 240-Augustus T. Post agt, the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County-Assigned for argument on the 17th of April after the cases already assigned for that

day. No. 265-L. M. Lancoln and others agt. Ira G. French -Argument No. 26-Mary R. Booker, agt. Carter A. Stewart-Dismissed with costs.

No 205 The Swift and Courtney Beecher Company, agt.
the United States—Argued.

No. 207—The Weister Loom Company, appellant, agt. E.
S and N. D. Higgins—Argument begun.

COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 5.

oci i. 178 179, 188, 189, 199, Styrmme Court of the Potter, J. - 68, 2250, 1429, 1675, 9114, 771, 668, 1300, 1625, 2536, 2645, 66, 2756, 1624, 1757, 550, 9154, 1623, 1113, 1389, 1393, 35, 1177, 647, 233, 676 1235, 1177, 647, 723, 670.

PART II.I-Heid by Van Vorst, J.—Case on No. 950, Hinman agt. Hare—No day calendar.

Suremon Court-Special Term—Held by Truar, J.—Calendar called at 11 a.m.—No. 9.

Suremon Court-That Team—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Case on No. 292, Gibbs agt. Rellly, Sherur—No day calendar.

 165, 377, 059.
 PART III—Held by Arnoux, J.—Nos. 965, 997, 998, 1003, 1004, 1015, 1021, 1029, 911, 943, 944, 741, 744, 748, 223, 226, 212, 237, 241, 245, SPECIAL TRUM—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—No day calendar. GOMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TREM—Head by G. F. Daly, G. F.
No day calendar,
No day calendar,
COSNOON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—PART I—Held by J. F. Daly,
—Case on No. 1,124, Guiterman agt. Liverpool, New York
of Philadelphia Steamship Company—No day calendar,
Part 11—Held by Van Hossen, J.—Nos. 1612, 1770, 1824,
S13, 1837, 1845, 1858, 1860, 1823, 1680, 2277, 1890, 1897,
888, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908,
909. 1999.
PART III.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Nos. 1784, 1705, 1775, 1867, 1830, 1875, 1876, 1790, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1880, 1887, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895.

THE STANDARD OIL SUIT DECIDED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 4 .- Judge Simonton to-day filed his opinion in the case of the Common wealth against the Standard Off Company for the re covery of back taxes claimed to be due the State. The opinion decides that the defendant was, for several of the years included in the settlement appealed from, a corporation of another State doing business in this State in the legal sense which brought it within the grasp o the taxing power of the State. It was necessary there fore to determine the extent to which it is subject to the tax. The tenable theory is decided by the Court to be that when the company "comes into this State and engages in business here and brings just so much of its gages in business here and brings just so much of its capital stock as represents the tangible property and assets invested or used here, this proportion and no more is subject to the taxing power of the State." The opinion, which is a long one, concludes by finding that the Commanwealth is entitled to receive the sum of \$33.277.59, as follows: taxes due from 1873 to 1878, \$18,289.03; interest \$8,013.06, penalties \$1,828.90, interest irom June 21, 1881, to April 4, 1882, \$2,000.05; Attorney-General's Commissioners \$1,456.55. For this sum of \$33,277.59, Judgment is directed to be entered, unless exceptions be filled within the time prescribed in the Act of April 22, 1874.

S. C. T. Dodd, counsel for the Standard Oil Company said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the company received notice about a year ago, for the first time, that t would be expected to pay taxes to the State of Pennsylvania, as it was a corporation doing business in the State, within the meaning of the statute. The State proposed to tax the company on its property, income and almost everything else, and placed the amount due at about \$3,000,000. The Standard Oil Company did not own property or do business in the State of itself, but was partner in several companies State of itself, but was partner in several companies which were engaged in refining oil, and it claimed that it could not be assessed by the State of Pennsylvania for anything except its chare in these businesses. The company made a return showing that the tax due, if the State sustained its case, would be about \$1,000,000, and that the interests of the company in other oil refining businesses in Pennsylvania, had been disposed of in 1878. The Court yesterday decided that the company was only hable to taxation for its share in other companies doing business in the State, and not liable at all for the years 1879 and 1880, its share in such businesses naving been disposed of before that time. It gave judgment, however, for \$33,277.59, the amount due in back taxes for the time the company had held the interests above allinded to.

RIFLE MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association last night General Wingate reported on the progress of the arrangements for the International Military Match to be shot in September. He stated that the British team would be quartered at Garden City, and would be accorded the privileges of Creedmoor for practice. The Prize Committee was authorized to procure a challenge trophy, and also individual gold medals for the captain and members of the winning team. Matches upon similar conditions as the International Military are to be arranged in view of affording practice for intending competitors for places on the American team. A circular was authorized defining the conditions of the International Military Match and the manner of governing the competitions and de-

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. At the monthly meeting of the Historical Society last night, Frederick do Peyster presided and William A. Butler read a memorial of the late Henry W. Longfellow, who was an honorary member of the society. Thurlow Weed was among those present A paper was read by Henry C. Van Schaack, of Manlins, N. Y., upon "The Literary Ubiquity of Shakespeare and Shakespeare in the Wilds of America." Mr. Van Schaack read several letters written to his uncle by Captain Thomas Morris, of the British Army, who in 1764 was given a volume of Shakespeare's works by a Miami Indian chief near the present site of Toledo. It was captured by the Indians at Braddock's defeat.

claring that Creedmoor targets must be used at

felp Wanted.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for a light manufacturing business; as excellent chance for young man of energy and mechanical ability. None but hose accustomed to handle help used apply. Best references required. Address by letter only, giving full particulars and expectations as to salary. E. E. Boom 85, 129 Broadway. WANTED.—Competent salesmen acquainted with the city retail book and stationery business. GEO.

B. LOCKWOOD & SON, 812 Broadway.

Copartnershin Notices.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1882.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Seaver & Dean has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. Mortliner Seaver retiring. The business will be continued under the firm name of R. J. Dean & Co., who will sign in liquidation.

R. J. DEAN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day a copartnership under the name of HAMILTON & CONNOR, for the transaction of a general Stock Commission Business & M. H. HAMILTON, E. S. CONNOR.

Sales by Auction. J. COLE, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction at Willoughby-at. near Navy, Brooklyn, at 10 o'ctock on Wednesday, April 5, 1862, all the machinery, tools and uxtures of PRENTICE'S HAT FACTORY, consisting of sewing machines, finishing lathes, 4c; also woodworking machinery, consisting of re-aw, planing machine, tongue and grooving machine, conque and grooving machine, pulles and beliding, alot of wrought and cast scrap from the entire machinery will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Ice Cream.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.

ALWAYS RICH, DELICIOUS AND RELIABLE.
AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

Depots, 305 4th-ave., 1,288 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st, sew-York. 345 Fulton-st., Broadway.

Ocean Steamers.

A NCHOR LINE U.S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW.YORK AND GLASGOW,

From Pier No. 20. North River, New-York.

Circassia. April 8, 8 a. m. I Bolivia. April 22, 9 a. m.

Rates of passage to

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFASTOT LONDONDERRY.

Cabin, \$60 to \$50. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, \$60 at Steerage, ontward, \$25, prepaid, \$41.

NEW.YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charlesst.

Beigravia. April 12, noon [Cabinonia. April 29, noon.

Cabin, \$55 and \$55. Excursion at reduced rates.

For Book of "Tours in Section" Rates, Plains, &e., apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agenta, 7 Bowling Green.

F. LE BOULANGER, 46 Beaver-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENS.
FROM PIER NO. 12. N. ORCH RIVER.
HOTHNIA Wednosday, April 16. 2. m.
PAETHIA Wednosday, April 19. 6. a. m.
PATAVIA Wednosday, April 19. 6. a. m.
PATAVIA Wednosday, April 19. 6. a. m.
PATAVIA Wednosday, April 28, 100a.
Cabin passayo, 550 121 510).
Steer-agentic (18. 1) and from the parts of Europe at very of fates. Freight and passage of the, No. 4 Bowling, Freen.

EVENON H. BROWN & CO., Agenta

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ESTWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

Pier of Company, new, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Thepassengers by this line avoid both transit by Ragital railwayand the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small 5035.

(Wednesdar, April 5, 7.5 m. LABRADOR, H. Jonela Wednesday, April 12 need, ST. GERMAIN, Delaplane... Wednesday, April 19, 4 p. m. LOCAS DE SEBRAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowning Green.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Kluzes,
WISCONSIN ADDITION AND LIVERPOOL
WISCONSIN ADDITION AND LIVERPOOL
ALASKA Tuesday, April 25, 113, 57
ALASKA Tuesday, April 25, 113, 57
ALASKA Tuesday, May 2, 49
EPT These steamers are built of iron, in wider tight compress and are furnished with every requisits to make ments, and are furnished with every requisits to make the passage across the Atlantic of its at an arresable, having bathroom, smoking-room, drawfur-room, blane and librare also experienced surgeon, stewardes and cattered extensive file statement. The statement are lipped dock, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at say, perfect Ventilation and

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CABIN PASSAGE (according to stateroom), \$00, \$50 and \$100. INTERMEDIATE, \$40. STEERAGE at low rates. OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION:

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NECKAR. Sat. April 8. RHEIN.
NECKAR. Sat. April 8. RHEIN.
NECKAR. Well. April 12. ISALIER Well. April 16.
RATES OF PASSAUE from NEW-YORK to SOUTHAMPFIRST CABIN. \$100. SECOND CABIN. \$60.

STEELAGE \$30.

Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Frepald steerage certificates, \$27. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and
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OKLRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
NOTICE. Thus Steemers take the extreme Southerty
course, crossing South of the Eanks of Newfoundland all-

course, crossing south of the Ranks of New Iolianian and Earlier CITY OF BRUSSELS. THURSDAY, April 8, 8 a.m. CITY OF BRUSSELS. THURSDAY, April 13, 1 p. m. CITY OF ROME. SATURDAY, April 12, 8 a.m. CITY OF RICUSIOND. SATURDAY, April 22, 8 a.m. CITY OF RICUSIOND. SATURDAY, April 23, 2 p. m. CITY OF MONTREAL. FURS-DAY, May 4, 4 p. m. Prom Pier 35 (new number) North River. CABIN, \$80 and \$10.9. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, \$13. Prepaid, \$50. Drafts at lowest radios. Staterooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidship. These steamers to not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

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Hamburg-American Facket Company's Line for PLYMOUTH. CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA April 50. [GELLERT. April 50. LESSING April 50. [GELLERT. April 50. Rates to Plymouth. London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg-First Cablus, 500. Second Cabin, 550. Steerage, 850. Round trip at reduced rates. Steerage from Hamburg, Havre and Southampton, 527.

KUNHARDT & CO. General Arents, N. G. B. RICHARD & CO., General Arents, No. 61 Broad-st, N. Y. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANYS
JAPAN, CHINA, NEWZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CEN
THAL and SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO.
For the Islamis of Panama.
ACAPULCO calls Monday, April 10, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
For Islamis of Panama.
For Japan and Caina.
CITY OF TOKIO sails Friday April 7, 2 n.m.
For HONGLULU, NEWZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.
ZEALANDIA sails Saturday, April 8, 2 p.m.
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For freight, passage and general information apoly at Company's Office, on the Pier foot Canadas. North fiver.
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ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.

MAAB MAIL 10 THE AE ITERAL AND STREAM STREAM STREAM AND A SHORE West 24th-st.

MAAS ... Wed. April 5. W. A Scholten, Wed. Apl. 12.

SCHIEDAM ... Wed. April 5. W. A Scholten, Wed. Apl. 12.

SCHIEDAM ... Wednesday April 19.

Ist Cabin, \$70. 2d Cabin, \$50. Steermer, \$78. propaid, \$28.

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No forces, Calife. Sheep of pige oscorota.

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Second calife. Sh. proposit. 835. Assentance. 4.

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UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
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Saturday, April 8, 830 a. III.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Remoder
Thursday, April 18, 530 a. III.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Remoder
Thursday, April 20, 7 a. III.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell
Thursday, April 27, 12, II.
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WILLIAM OF THE WHITE STAR BOCK, FOOT OF WEST.

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These steamers are uniform in size and upointments. The Salcons, Statercoms, Surcoms are placed amidships, where the neigonal fell, affording a degree of comfort hith t sea.

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able terms. Steerage from the Old County, Solver St. York. \$7.8.
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